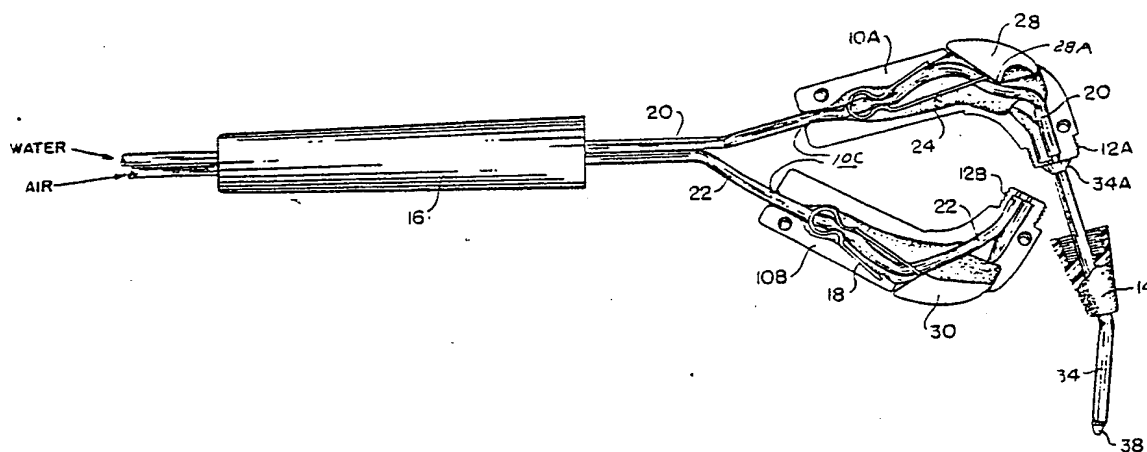




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US82/00912 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 6 July 1982 (06.07.82) <b>(31) Priority Application Number:</b> 280,307 <b>(32) Priority Date:</b> 6 July 1981 (06.07.81) <b>(33) Priority Country:</b> US  <b>(71) Applicant:</b> PROGRESSIVE MACHINE PRODUCTS, INC. [US/US]; 17000 South Keegan Avenue, Carson, CA 90746 (US). <b>(72) Inventor:</b> BETUSH, Frank, A. ; 17000 South Keegan Avenue, Carson, CA 90746 (US). <b>(74) Agents:</b> BERG, Richard, P. et al.; Ladas & Parry, 3600 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1520, Los Angeles CA 90010 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> DE, JP.  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>With amended claims.</i>

**(54) Title:** PINCH VALVE SYRINGE**(57) Abstract**

A syringe which is particularly useful in dental work, but which has general utility. The syringe is constructed to be simple and inexpensive, requiring a minimum of components, and yet to be highly reliable. The syringe includes a body (10) with at least one elongated resilient strip (18, 24) mounted therein. The strip (18, 24) is bent back on itself to define a pinch area adjacent a resilient tube (22, 20) which is disposed through the strip (18, 24).

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PINCH VALVE SYRINGE  
-----BACKGROUND OF THE PRIOR ART

5 The syringe of the invention is generally similar to the syringe in U.S. Patent 4,108,178.

As described in the patent, the usual syringes available prior to the subject matter of the patent include push-button valves to control the flow of streams of compressed air and water to  
10 a nozzle which is mounted on one end of the instrument, the valves being sealed by O-rings. Apart from being complex and expensive, the prior art syringes have a tendency to stick due to debris in the controlled fluids. The syringe described  
15 in the patent uses pinch valves, and it is rugged in its construction, simple in its operation, inexpensive and uncomplicated, and it has no tendency to stick, even when subjected to rough usage. Additionally, the tubes may periodically be shifted to  
20 new pinch points to prolong tube life.

As mentioned above, the syringe of the present invention, like the syringe disclosed in the patent, is a pinch valve type of syringe, and it exhibits all the advantages of the syringe disclosed  
25 in the patent. In addition, the syringe of the present invention is simpler in its construction than the syringe disclosed in the patent, and is sturdier and more reliable. Moreover, the syringe of the invention incorporates certain features which  
30 are not found in the syringe of the patent, and which will be described in the following specification.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The syringe of the present invention, as mentioned above, may be used to control a wide variety of liquids, gases, and particulate matter, and  
35 it has a wide range of utility apart from dental work, for variably and proportionately metering and dispensing a multiplicity of different liquids.



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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a side view of a syringe constructed in accordance with the invention;

FIGURE 2 is a top plan view of the syringe of FIGURE 1, taken along the line 2-2 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 3 is a further view of the syringe, with the handle withdrawn, and with the body portion open to reveal the internal operating components;

FIGURE 4 is a sectional view of a nozzle which is mounted on the end of the syringe remote from the handle; and

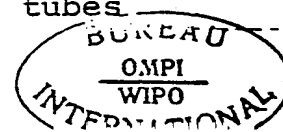
FIGURE 5 is a detached perspective view of a tip element which is used in the nozzle of FIGURE 4 to permit, for example, water and air to be emitted independently through the tip of the syringe, or by depressing both buttons, proportionally metering and dispensing a variable mixture or mist of both fluids.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The syringe shown in the drawing includes a molded sterilizable plastic body 10 shown in FIGURES 1 and 2, and which is made up of two sections 10A and 10B, as shown in FIGURE 3. The two sections 10A and 10B have threads 12A and 12B at their ends, and a nut 14 is threaded onto the threads to hold the body sections 10A and 10B together.

The syringe also includes an open-ended tubular handle 16 which may be composed, for example, of stainless steel. The handle 16 slips over the other end of the body 10, to assist the nut 14 to hold the body sections 10A, 10B together.

A pair of springs 24 and 18 are mounted in the respective body sections 10A and 10B, and these springs are bent back on each other, as shown. A pair of tubes 20 and 22 extend through respective channels 10C in the respective body sections 10A and 10B, and through the springs 24 and 18. The channels grip the tubes and act as a strain relief against abrasive pulling of the tubes. The springs are configured so that normally they pinch the tubes



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20 and 22. A button 28 is molded to the end of spring 24, and a button 30 is molded to the end of spring 18. When button 28 is depressed, the spring 24 releases tube 20, and the fluid, such as water, for example, is free to flow through the tube. When the button 30 is depressed, the spring 18 releases the tube 22, and a fluid, such as air is free to flow through the latter tube. A fine, variable flow control is possible proportionate to the amount the buttons are depressed.

A nozzle 34 is slidable in nut 14, and it has a flared end 34A which holds the nozzle within the nut when the nut is screwed onto the threads 12A and 12B. The nozzle may be rotated through 360° with respect to the nut 14. The nozzle 34 includes an internal tube 36 which extends through the nozzle, as shown in FIGURE 4, and has an end 36A which is appropriately serrated. The end 36A of the nozzle is inserted into the end of tube 20, so that the water flowing through tube 20 is caused to flow through tube 36, and out through the center of tip 38, which is mounted on the end of nozzle 34. The nozzle 34, tube 36 and tip 38 may all be composed, for example, of stainless steel.

The tip 38 has the configuration shown in FIGURE 5, and includes a central hole 40, into which the end of tube 36 may be inserted. It will be appreciated that when the button 28 is depressed to release spring 16, the water flows through the tube 20, and into tube 36, and out the center of tip 38. The end of tube 20 which receives the end 36A of tube 36 has convolutions, which are received in corresponding convolutions formed in the end of body sections 10A and 10B, and which serve firmly to force the tube 20 into intimate contact with the end of 36A of tube 36 to assure that there will be no leakage of water.

The end of tube 22 is similarly supported in the end of the tubular body 10 by convolutions



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in the sections 10A and 10B in position such that the end of the tube 22 is held adjacent to the flared end of nozzle 34. Then, when button 30 is depressed to release the tube 22, air is blown through the  
5 nozzle 34 and through passages 38A along the periphery of tip 38, so that air is emitted around the periphery of the tip, whenever the button 30 is depressed. As the air stream tends to follow the tips 38 conical shape, it additionally entrains  
10 surrounding air into the stream, thereby enhancing the total volume of air flow directed at a target.

The syringe described above is highly reliable, in that the springs 16 and 18 pinch against themselves for a positive pinching action  
15 exerting no forces on any other components when normally pinched, and eliminating any requirement for separate bars, as are used in the prior art units. Also, for economy reasons, the buttons 28 and 30 are snapfitted directly on the ends of the  
20 springs. The entire unit may be dismantled without tools, merely by loosening the nut 14, and sliding the handle 16 back from the body 10. The springs and buttons may then be removed easily, and without tools, for repair, replacement, or for sterilization  
25 purposes. All components may be constructed of sterilizable materials as required.

A self-sealing action for the tubes 22 and 20 is provided when nut 14 is tightened, so that a highly reliable seal is obtained without any need  
30 for O-rings. Removal of nut 14 allows removal of the nozzle for cleaning and sterilization purposes.

As described, the fluids controlled by the syringe are completely separated and cannot come into contact with one another. Specifically, there  
35 is no danger of blowing water through the tip 38 when the air button 30 is operated. (A common failure in prior art items). In the construction of the syringe, the precision molded sections 10A and 10B grip the outsides of the tubes with a series

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of convolutions to provide a sealed path, particularly, for the water into the inner tube 36 of nozzle 34.

5 A "suck back" feature is incorporated into the syringe which is similar to the feature of the control unit of U.S. Patent 4,117,861. This suck back function in the water line prevents dripping from the tip of the syringe, and assures that when the air button 30 is operated, there  
10 will be no water in the air stream as required for drying applications.

The suck back feature is achieved by the manner in which the tube 20 is threaded through spring 16. When the button 28 is depressed it sequentially causes the forward end 28A of the button  
15 partially to deform the tube 20. Then, as the spring continues to travel it unpinches tube 20 allowing fluid to flow. When the button is released, the sequence is reversed. The first action is to  
20 squeeze the tube 20 to prevent any further water from flowing through the tube, and the further release action removes the additional squeezing effect from tube 20, causing the tube to return to normal shape and draw back on any water that  
25 may be trapped in the forward end of the tube. This function may be overridden, disarmed or varied by changing or removing the end 28A which contacts the spring and partially squeezes the tube, if the operator so desires.

30 It will be appreciated that while a particular embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, modifications may be made. It is intended in the claims to cover all modifications which come within the true spirit and scope of the  
35 invention.



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CLAIMS

1. A pinch valve syringe comprising:  
a body; an elongated resilient strip mounted  
in said body and bent back on itself to define a  
pinch area; and a resilient tube extending through  
5 the resilient strip and across said pinch area  
to be pinched by said strip.

2. The pinch valve syringe defined in  
Claim 1, and which includes a nozzle mounted on  
10 one end of the body through which fluid passing  
through said tube is emitted.

3. The pinch valve syringe defined in  
Claim 2, in which said nozzle includes a coaxial  
rigid tube, and in which said resilient tube is  
15 fitted over the end of said rigid tube.

4. The pinch valve syringe defined in  
Claim 3, in which said body is formed of two longi-  
tudinal sections, and further including a nut  
through which said nozzle passes, said nut being  
20 threaded to the end of said body, and said body  
being formed to clamp and seal the outer surface  
of the resilient tube against the end of the rigid  
tube when the nut is tightened.

5. The pinch valve syringe defined in  
25 Claim 4, and which includes an open-ended tubular  
handle fitted over the other end of the body in  
press fit therewith.

6. The pinch valve syringe defined in  
Claim 1, in which said button is configured to  
30 exert a slight squeezing action on said tube at  
a location spaced from said pinch area when the  
strip is moved to release the tube from the pinch  
action so as to create a suction in the tube when  
the resulting strip is released.

35 7. The pinch valve syringe defined in  
Claim 1, in which said resilient strip has a free  
end, and which includes an actuating button formed  
on the free end.

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8. The pinch valve syringe defined in Claim 4, in which said first-named elongated resilient strip is mounted in one section of said body, and which includes a second elongated resilient strip mounted in the second section of said body and bent back on itself to define a second pinch area; and a second resilient tube extending through the second resilient strip and across the second pinch area to be pinched by said second strip.

9. The pinch valve syringe defined in Claim 8, in which said body is formed to clamp the second resilient tube against the end of said nozzle when the nut is tightened, to enable the second resilient tube to emit fluid passing through the annular portion of said nozzle surrounding said rigid tube.

10. The pinch valve syringe defined in Claim 9, in which said nozzle includes a tip having a central passage therein for receiving the end of said rigid tube, and also having peripheral longitudinal passages thereon through which the fluid emitted by the second tube is emitted.



## AMENDED CLAIMS

(received by the International Bureau on 9 December 1982 (09.12.82))

1 to 5 (new)

1. A unit for controlling the flow of a fluid including: a body having first and second longitudinal sections; a first elongated resilient strip mounted in the first section of said body and bent back on itself to define a first pinch area; a first resilient tube extending through the first resilient strip across said first pinch area to be pinched by said first resilient strip; a second elongated resilient strip mounted in the second section of said body and bent back on itself to define a second pinch area; a second resilient tube extending through the second resilient strip and across the second pinch area to be pinched by said second resilient strip; a nozzle mounted on one end of said body and including a coaxial rigid tube; with one end of said first resilient tube being fitted over one end of said rigid tube; and a nut threaded to said one end of said body in coaxial relationship with said nozzle to hold the first and second longitudinal sections together and to cause said sections to clamp and seal the first resilient tube to said one end of said rigid tube; each of said resilient strips having a free end; first and second actuating buttons respectively formed on the free ends of said resilient strips; the two sections of said body also being formed to clamp and seal the second resilient tube against the end of said nozzle when the nut is tightened, to enable the second resilient tube to emit fluid into the annular portion of said nozzle surrounding said rigid tube.

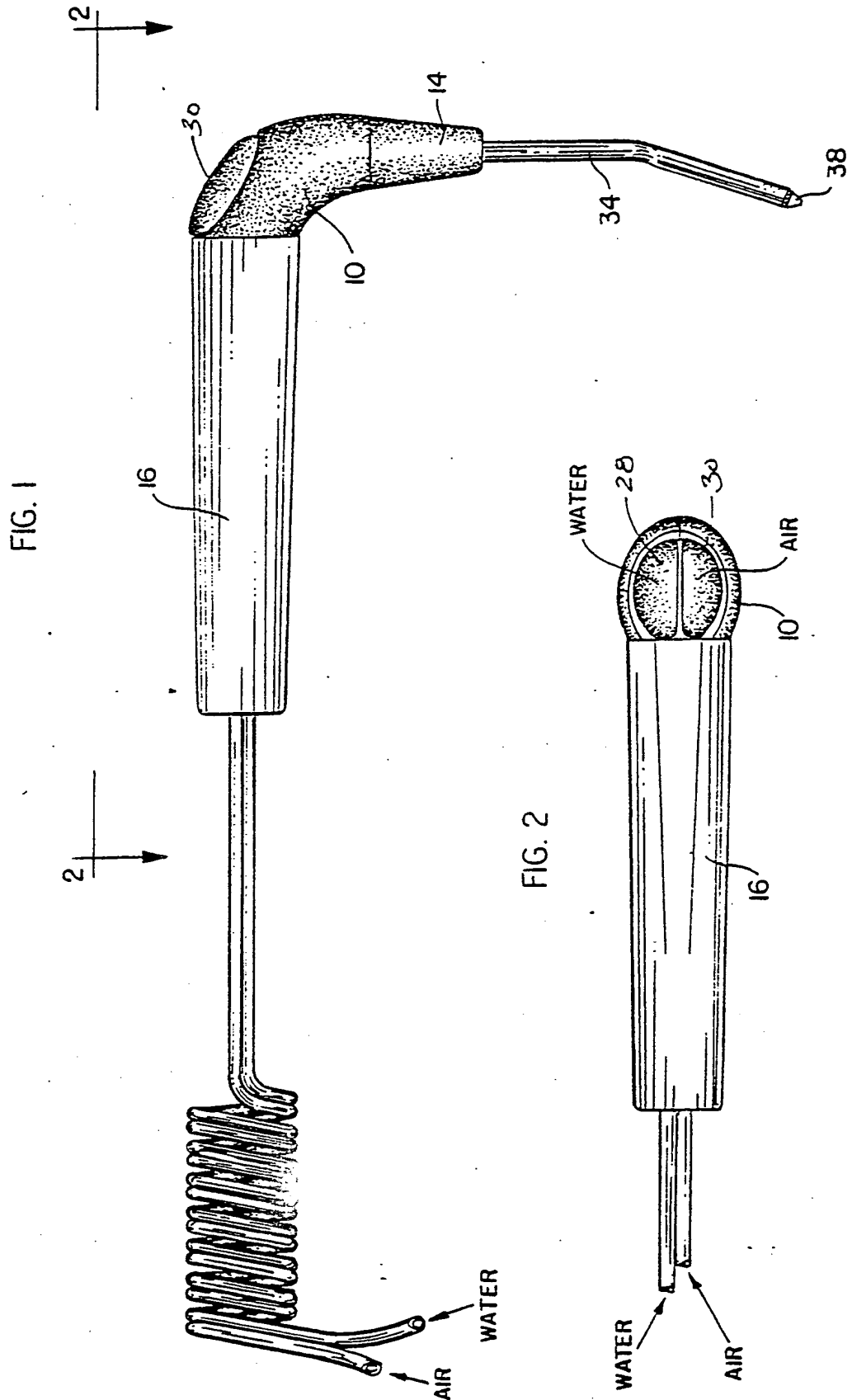
2. The unit defined in Claim 1, and which includes an open-ended tubular handle fitted over the other end of the body in press fit therewith.

3. The unit defined in Claim 1, in which each of said buttons is configured to exert a slight squeezing action on the corresponding tube at a location spaced from the pinch area when the corresponding strip is

moved to release the tube from the pinch action so as to create a suction in the tube when the strip is released.

4. The unit defined in Claim 1, in which said nozzle includes a tip having a central passage therein for receiving the end of said rigid tube, and also having peripheral longitudinal passages thereon through which the fluid emitted by the second tube is emitted.

5. The unit defined in Claim 1, in which said nozzle is rotatable with respect to said body.



SUBSTITUTE SHEET



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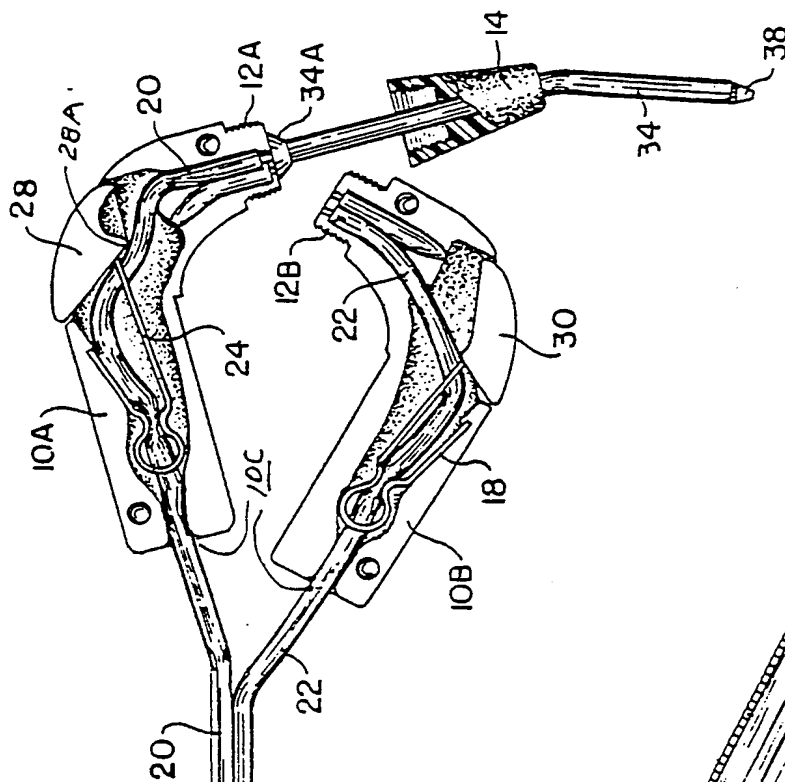


FIG. 3

WATER  
AIR

FIG. 4

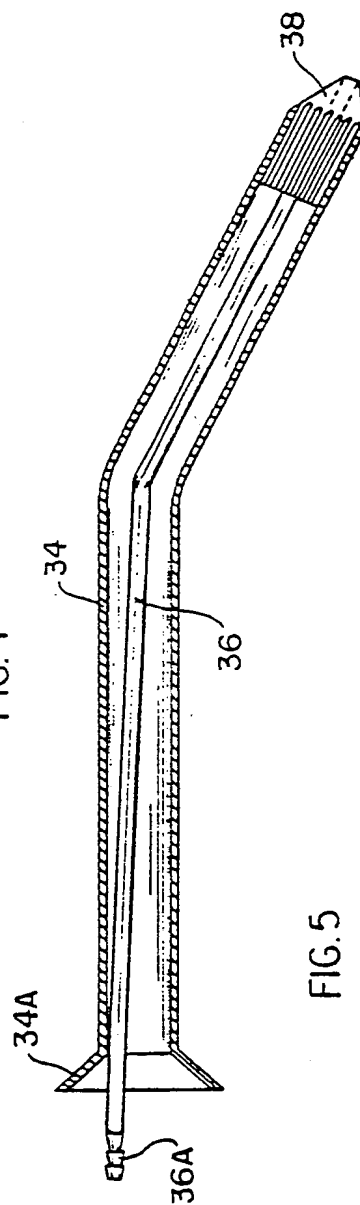
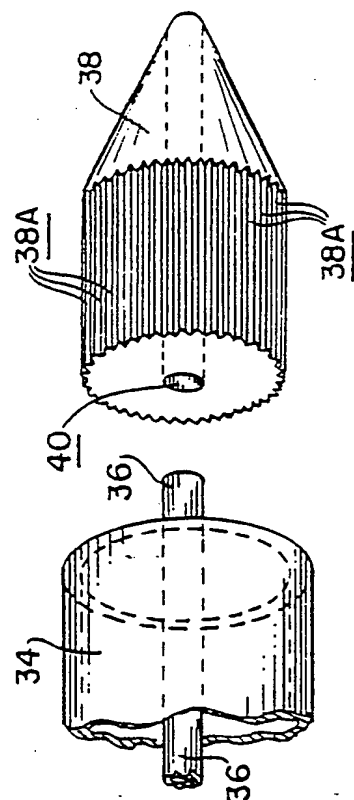


FIG. 5



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US82/00912

## I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>3</sup>

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

INT. CL 3 A61M 3/00

U.S. CL 128/224

## II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>4</sup>

Classification System

Classification Symbols

US

128/224, 274, 231; 251/7, 9, 10;  
222/529, 527, 526

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation  
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>5</sup>

## III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>14</sup>

Category <sup>6</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>16</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>17</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>18</sup>
X	US, A, 541,865 Published 02 July 1895 Lundholm	1
X	US, A, 4,097,020 Published 27 June 1978 Sussman	1-3,6,7
X	US, A, 4,245,812 Published 20 January 1981 Burger	1-3,6,7
A	US, A, 4,149,315 Published 17 April 1979 Page, Jr. et al	1-10
A	US, A, 3,970,225 Published 20 July 1976 Jeal et al	1-10
A	US, A, 3,913,882 Published 21 October 1975 Moulet	1-10

<sup>6</sup> Special categories of cited documents: <sup>15</sup>

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"Δ" document member of the same patent family

## IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <sup>1</sup>  
04 October 1982

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <sup>2</sup>

21 OCT 1982

International Searching Authority <sup>1</sup>  
ISA/US

Signature of Authorized Officer <sup>20</sup>  
J.D. Yasko

